No signs of the North Briton, now due with Europear news to the 12th inst. Weather clear; strong N. W. w.ind. The Palestine, from Quebec for Liverpool, passed

down at 12:40 a. m.
PORTLAND, July 22—Evening.

No communication with Montreal this evening.

News fro," Pike's Peak St. JOSEPH, M.O., Saturday, Jaly 21, 1860.

The Pike's Peak Express Company 8 coach reached here last evening with the following summary of news:

here last evening with the following summary of news:

DENVER CITY, July 15, 1860.

This city was visited yesterday by a severe thunderstorm. For one hour the rain fell in a perfect sheet,
accompanied with hail; the streets were flooded with
water, and quive a large amount of goods stored in
cellars was damaged by the cellars being flooded. So
dense was the falling rain that persons could not see
across the streets. The Metropolitan Billiard Saloon
was struck by lightning, shattering one corner of the
building, and stunning several persons, but seriously
inturing none.

building, and stunning several persons, but seriously injuring none.

We have enjoyed fine showers every afternoon for a week, much to the joy of our gardeners.

A targe building with a brick front, in process of crection on Blake street, f-ll in during the storm, owing to the walls being undermined by the flood.

A shooting affray occurred in West Denver, at Cibola Hall, yesterday afternoon. A man by the name of Harrison shot a mulatto named Stark, for applying to him insulting epithets. Stark's wounds are not fatal. Harrison's course in shooting Stark is generally justified.

The advance division of the United States troops from Camp Floyd on their way to Arizona, under command of Col. Morrison, passed through here this morning. The rear division is expected to morrow.

All are in excellent health
There are reported gold discoveries of marvelous richness from the west slove of the Rooge, one hun-dred miles from the California gulch. Lumps are said to have been found of the size of a hen's egg. The

to have been found of the size of a hen's egg. The report needs confirmation.

There is considerable excitement existing here in regard to the United States mail for this place. The letting is considered to be the same as a failure, and a meeting is called to adopt measures for relief. The letting to Brace & Co. is considered a dodge of the Express Company to retain the mail in their hands, but whether the conjecture is true, remains to be seen. At an auction sale yesterday of Denver City lots and lots in Perkinson's addition, prices ranged from \$3 to \$50 per lot. All out lots sold high.

Business is dull. Money is tighter, if possible, than ever before.

There is no news of interest from the Arkansas.

There is no news of interest from the Arkansas, Blue, Torryall, or Gregory mines.

## Accident to the Overland Mail

Van Beren, Ark., Saturday, July 21, 1860.
Intelligence has reached here this evening that the Overland Mail coach, coming east from California, met with a serious accident at the mountain pass of the Choctaw nation. The team ran away, killing one personal reaches in the complete of the son, seriously injuring several others and completely wrecking the coach. The mail in consequence of the accident, will be delayed some thirty hours beyond its

#### Gen. Lane in North Carolina

Gen. Lane in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, July 22, 1860.

Gen. Lane was received at Shocco Springs on Friday by a large concourse of citizens, and the military of Warren and the surrounding counties. After reviewing the troops he responded to an address from the Attorney-General of the State. A salute was fired, and there was a grand entertainment. His presence in his native State creates great enthusiasm. He visited this city and Kittrell's Springs yesterday.

## Democratic County Convention.

SCHENECTADY, Saturday, July 21, 1860.

The National Democratic County Convention met to day at the Eagle Hotel. It was largely attended. The nomination of Breckinridge was ratified with great enthusiasm. James S. Woodruff was elected delegate and E. Lovridge, editor of the Declar National Country of the Decla egate, and F. Loveridge, editor of the Daily News, alternate, to the Syracuse State Convention, to be held Angust 7th. The Douglas men tried in vain to get it under bogus ward certificates.

## Bell and Everett Meeting.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 21, 1860.

Notwithstanding the heavy rain storm the Bell and Everett meeting last night was large and very enthusizatic. Speeches were made by the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, the Hon. J. Scott Harrison, the Hon. J. H. Thompson, Oscar Moore, John W. Finnell, and others. A resolution was adopted for holding a State Convention at Chillicothe, August 16, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket.

## The American Telegraph Company. New-Haven, Conn., Saturday, July 21, 1860. In the late case of the American Telegraph Company gainst John Buckingham of Fairfield, which was an

against John Buckingham of Fairlield, which was an application for an injunction restraining the defendant from cutting down the poles of the Telegraph Company in front of his premises, the Saperior Court of this State has dismissed the petition with costs, on the ground that the Company never obtained the defendant's permission to locate their poles in that part of the highway belonging to him, and were consequently

## Death of a Railroad Agent A. M. Baker, General Law Agent for the Michigan

Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, died at Adrian this morning, from an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs.

## Arrival of the Zouaves at Boston, Boston, Saturday, July 21, 1860. The Zouaves arrived at about 7 o'clock, and were

The Zouaves arrived at about 7 o'clock, and were received by the First company of the Second battalion Owing to the rain this afternoon, the drill of the Zouaves was postponed until Monday moraing, when it will take place on the Common. They are the guests of the Second Battalion, and occupy the armory of the battalion as their headquarters. Invitations are pouring in for the Zouaves to visit Salem, Portland, and other places further East, but it is understood they will take their departure from here on Monday, and make Philadelphia their next stopping place.

A pleasure boat, containing eleven persons, was run

A pleasure boat, containing eleven persons, was run into by a schooner last night in the harbor, drowning two young women aged 16 and 17 years, and a young man. All Irish. Names not yet ascertained.

## Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, July 21, 1860.

At a meeting of the Common Council of this city this afternoon, it was unanimously resolved to o pose the scheme to capitalize the indebtedness of the Milwaukee and Miseissippi Railroad, unless the city is put on an equal footing with the other creditors for the full amount of the city bonds issued for the benefit of said

## Duel at Bloody Island, Mo.

A duel was fought on Bloody Island, Mo.
Sr. Louis Saurday, July 21, 1860.

A duel was fought on Bloody Island, opposite this city, to-day, between Emmett McDonald and Sylvan Carton. After twe shots with rifles, at a distance of 150 feet, some compromise was effected. Neither party was injured.

There wers thirteen fatal cases of sun-stroke here yesterday, including Peter Gallagher, a netorious prize-fighter.

The Steamer Pennsylvania.

NORFOLK, Saturday, July 21, 1860.

The steamer Pennsylvania is sunk in four fathoms of water. The total loss is \$40,000, upon which there is no insurance. The engine may possibly be saved. Four boxes of goods have been recovered.

#### Supposed Murder and Suicide. SOMERVILLE, Pa , July 22, 1860. Mr. Lewis and wife were found dead yesterday near

Chemung Rock. From marks upon ner throat, it is the supposition that he first choked her to death, and then cut his throat and arm with a razor. Jealousy is supposed to be the cause. The parties were in good circum-stances; had no family.

The fancy dry goods store of Yard, Gilmore & Co., No. 40 North street, was burned this afternoon. Damage over \$100,000.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Saturday, July 21, 1860.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Saturday, July 21, 1860.

A large wooden building, owned by Mr. Hazleton, in connection with the Haverhill Loan Fund Association, and eccupied by several Irish families, was nearly destroyed by fire this morning. A woman and shild were burned to death, and two firemen badly injured by the falling of a chinney.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 21, 1860.

For ten days past, serious fires have been raging in the pine forests of New-Jersey, ou the line of the Camden and Atlantic Road, between Weymouth and Egg Harbor. Many square miles of timber are burned, with several dwellings. Four fires are now burning. The most serious one is ten miles south-west of Weymouth. It originated from the sparks of a locomotive.

## Non-Arrival of the Connaught.

CAPE COD TELEGRAPH STATION, HIGHLAND LIGHT July 22-7 p. m. Weather clear, and observation extends thirty-five niles. Wind S. No appearance of the steamship Connaught, now due at B ston f om Galway.

Weather Report.

Sr. Jons's, N. F., July 21.

Weather, a great rain storm; thermometer 66°. At Cape Race reather calm, and a thick fog.

# POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CANVASS IN NORTH-EASTERN NEW YORK.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune MALONE, July 19, 1860-Midnight. Even as I write, the midnight air is resounding with the ringing of bells, the burrahe of numan voices, and the booming of cannons. To-night Franklin County is inaugurating the campaign of 1860.

A large delegation of "Wide Awakes" from Ogdensburgh, arrived in the 3 o'clock p. m. train; and sound of the locomotive whistle announced the fact that an extra train is about starting at this hour to take them home.

Since 3 o'clock the village has been alive with its own population and visitors, and the earnestness evinced so early in the season seems indicative of the most happy results in November.

Early in the evening there were speeches from Mersrs. Wheeler and Hobbs of this county, and James of Ogdensburgh. The first-named gentlemen paid their particular respects to Mr. Douglas's friendstheir particular respects to Mr. Douglas's friends—incited to do so perhaps, by the broad banner flung across the principal street this afternoon, inscribed with "Douglas and Johnson." By the way, there was a slight incident connected with unfurling that flag, possibly emblematical. As it was stretched across the street, it became entangled in a puzzling sna-l, which required more than an hour's patient labor to puzzyle.

unravel.

Messrs. Wheeler and Nobbs treated the "Little Giant" without gloves, the former especially, following the record and condemning him "out of his own mouth." Mr. James was very happy in many of his points, and elicited deafening applause.

One thing surprised me. There was no notice, or if mravel

points, and elicited deafening applause.

One this gauprised me. There was no notice, or if any, so slight it escaped my notice, of the "Union men," who profess to follow the banner of Bell and Everett, of which, I am much mistaken if there is not quite a strong sympathy in the town. Very possibly the speakers classed them with their ultimate affinity, the Douglas ticket.

In assisting in the preliminaries to the obsequies of the late Democratic party, it seems to me that a well-known fact in natural history is too wont to be forgotten. The majority of beasts, birds, and reptiles require only decapitating to produce death, but cut a snake's head off and both ends will wiggle a long while.

while.
That fact will classify any unknown reptile with its

kind.

The demonstration this evening closed with a torch-light procession by the Wide Awakes of this village, assisted by the Wide Awakes from Ogdensburgh, each Club accompanied by a band of music.

Residents assure me there was never anything like it

on so grand a scale here before. I, who have seen many a grand torchlight procession, add my testimony

many a grand torchight procession, add my testimony that it was well dot e.

To close, let me add one word of caution: There are many Bell and Everett men here—quiet as mice, leaders, perhaps, who see the end, but who hold in ateyance a very respectable vote, which may be transferred to the Dougles ticket in the Fall. It is only necessary to add, our very excellent friends of The N. Y. Express have purred in their sucothest notes to some strong and influential element in this section.

ELLAH BELL.

## MR. DOUGLAS AT ALBANY.

Mr. Douglas, on his reception at Albany on Friday evening, spoke substantially as follows:

evening, spoke substantially as follows:

He said, this day had been to him a series of surprises. At every railroad station from Boston to the capital of the Empire State, he had been unexpectedly received by large numbers of his fellow-citizens, giving him a greeting of which any man might feel proud.

The extent to which he had been compelled to accomplete these greatifying demonstrations might he

The extent to which he had been compelled to acknowledge these gratifying demonstrations, might be observed in his voice, when he attempted to make himself heard by the vast assemblage before him.

He had never received the slightest intimation that any demonstration would be made on his arrival here; and he had expected to be permitted to retire quietly to his rest, and to receive the visits of a few of his friends in the morning. He felt compelled to say that his surprise at the magnificence of this demonstration was great, and that it was not only grateful to his feeling, but flattering to his pride. He could not, however, but feel that this vast demonstration was not prompted by a desire to do honor to an individual, but sprang from the popular feeling in favor of the great principle of relif-government which underlies all our free institutions, and which alone can insure the peace and harmony and perpetuity of our Government.

There never had been a time when the Union was so eriously threatened by the evils against which the

so seriously threatened by the evils against which the Father of our Country, in his Farewell Address, canti ned his countrymen. We are now threatened with the organization of sectional parties, bounded by good graphical lines, and menacing the peace and barmony of the whole country. The Republican party demands the possession of the Federal Government, in order that the power may be wielded for the purpose of controlling the domestic institutions of the various Territories of the United States. A Southern sectional party demands possession of the Federal Government for a demands possession of the Federal Government for a similar purpose; each proposing to wield the power in a manner adverse to the opposite section. The Republicae party demands that the Federal Government shall use the power to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, when the people of those Territories want Slavery. The Southern sectional party demands that the Federal Government shall use the power to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, when the people of the Territories do not want it.

Savery in the Territories, when the people of the Territories do not want it.

A Voice—Well, tell us what you say yourself?

Judge Douglas would tell them what he said. Non-intervention by the Federal Government with the domestic institutions of the people, anywhere and everywhere! [Loud applause.] He would have the Federal Government confined within the narrow States. The Federal Government was created only for special purposes, and its powers were properly restricted and enumerated by the Constitution. The question of Slavery and of the domestic institutions of the people was not one of the powers delegated to the the people was not one of the powers delegated to the Federal Government by the Sovereign States. Suppose it should be admitted that the Federal Government should take the power over the institution of Slavery, then we should have a Northern party insisting that the whole force of the Federal Government should be need against Slavery, and a Southern party insisting that the whole force of the Federal Government should be used for Slavery, and this would at once create an irrepressible conflict that would be incompatible with the peace and barmony of the Union.

Union.

It was held that the Southern people have the same right to move into the Territories of the United States right to move into the Territories of the United States with their slave property as the Northern people have to move into the Territory with their horses and cat'le, and that they are just as nuch entitled to the protection of the law. The very proposition itself shows the ignorance that prevails in relation to the subject of the protection of property in the Territories. When did the Federal Government ever pass laws for the protection of the exen and horses of Northern men in the Territories of the United States? Congress had never even passed a criminal code for the Territories. It was its duty simply to organize a Territory, giving it a Legislature of its own, and leaving that Legislature, as the representative of the people, to make all laws relating to the domestic policy of the Territory, and for the protection of property. The Northern man asks no Congressional code for the protection of his property. He takes his property into the Territory, subject to the local laws, and he depends upon the local laws for its protection. The Southern man stands upon the same footing. When the Southern man claims the right to go to the Territory with his property, he goes with the same right the Northern man does, subject to the local law of the Territory, and looking to that local law for his protection.

The Days Scott decision declares that slave property outh their slave property as the Northern people have to that local law for his protecti n.

The Dred Scott decision declares that slave property

The Dred Scott decision declares that are property, and stands on the same footing. If so, it is subject to local law, the same as other property. This outcry for sectional laws in a Territory for the protection of one descriptions of property alone, evinces extraordicary ignorance of the whole policy of the Territorial government

of the country.

It we are willing to trust the people of the Territor If we are willing to trust the people of the Territories to protect every other species of property, and to regulate every other relation in life in a Territory, way are we not willing to give them the same power in regard to Slavery? We allow the Legisla'ure of a Territory to make laws in regard to the relation of husband and wife, of parent and child, of guardian and ward. Why not, then, allow them to make laws in record to the relation of master and servant? Is there ward. Why not, then, show them to make laws in regard to the relation of master and servant? Is there anything more sacred in that relation than in any other life? Was it to be supposed that the poeple of a Territory would not make such laws as would best pro-

mote their own interests?

He could see no reason why the people should not

be as capable of self-government in a Territory as in a State. Who are the people of a Territory? Are they not citizens from New York and fir mevery other State in the Union? And are not the citizens of New York State who go to the Territories, as competent to make laws for their own government, as they were before their emigration? Is it true that the American citizen loses the right of self-government because he passes from a State to a Territory?

They were told that the people of a Territory have such rights as Congress has specially delegated to them, and no more. That was the very doctrine that brought on the Revolution which resulted in the freedom of the United States. The British Government told us that the C lonies had just so much right as the Crown delegated to them, and no more. The Colonies replied that they did not receive their rights from the Crown, but from God Almighty, and that they intend to maintain and defend those rights. And it was because the Colonies would not a knowledge the preposterous claim set up by the British Government, that the Declaration of Independence was put forth and the battles of the Revolution were fought. Thus, the war of the Revolution was fought for the right of the people in Celaries or in Territories as well as in States. of the Revolution was fought for the right of the pao-ple, in Colonies or in Territories, as well as in States, to govern themselves and to regulate their own domes-

tic concerns.

Now if we allow the people of the Territories to govern themselves and to regulate their own affairs in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, we shall have harmony between the North and the South, the East and the West, and this Union can last South, the East and the West, and this Union can last forever on the same principles as those on which it was originally founded. He would ask why the time of Congress should be forever occupied in the discussion and against of this question of Slavery? Weby, if one of the citizens before him had an honset demand against the Government, at dishould ask his representative on his return home why that claim had not been passed, the answer would be there had not been time—the whole session had been occupied with the discussion of the Slavery question.

of the Slavery question.

When the people of California inquire why the Pacific Kailread project has not been pushed forward, and why mail routed have not been laid out, the reply is, cific Railread project has not been pashed forward, and why mail routes have not been laid out, the reply is, there was no time—the Slavery question has occupied it all. When the people of Pennsylvania ask why no revision of the tariff has been made—why their interests have not been protected—their representatives excuse themselves by pleading want of time. And so in regard to every material interest of the country, which is cast aside because the time of Congress is taken up with the discussion of this question of Slavery. Now will it not be wise to exclude that question of Slavery forever from Congress and to leave the people free to decade it for themselves? [Shouts of "Yes!" "Yes!" and loud applause.] That was the principle established by the Compromise measures of 1850. [Loud applause.] That was the principle that has carried into effect by the great Clay and the immortal Webster in 1850. [Loud applause.] That was the principle to which the Democratic party now stands pledged and the only principle upon which the friends of the Union and the Constitution can now rally to put down both Northern and Southern sectionalism and restore peace to the country. [Cheers.]

He feared he had been led into remarks upon subjects that might be deemed political. He did not intend this year to enter into any discussions of a pilitical or party character, but he bad supposed that his friends who had true honored him had expected tim to make some few remarks on the great topics of interest at the present time, and he had never yet learned how to conceal an opinion whenever it was desired by his frience. [Loud applause.] Hence, he was in the

present time, and he had never yet learned how to conceal an opinion whenever it was desired by his friencs. [Loud applause.] Hence, he was in the habit of expressing his opinion in plain language that could not well be misunderstood, and yet he hoped in such a manner as to render it impossible that he could give offense, even to those who chanced to be his political opponents.

litical opponents.

He renewed his thanks for the magnificent reception extended to him, one that had indeed surprised and delighted him, and would now take his leave by wish-

-The Constitution says there will be no electoral ticket for Douglas and Johnson in North Carolina. The North Carolina Standard has abandoned them and hoisted the flag of Breckinridge and Lane.

-Gov. Hunt's Albany speech was heard by fron 300 to 350 persons, mainly members of the Douglas Clubs of that city.

-The Hop. Wm. P. Avery of Tennessee has ten to The Memphis Avalanche a long letter in defense of his position as a supporter of Breckinridge. -Five hundred Democrats of Vermont, representing

every county in the State, have signed a call for a Breckinridge and Lane State Convention. -The St. Albans (Vt.) Democrat, an original Dong

las paper, after keeping that name at the head of its columns till last week, took it down, and put up the names of Breckinridge and Lane. -Carl Schurz addressed the German Republicans of

Quincy, Illinois, on the 17th instant. The City Hall, holding a thousand people, was crammed to suffoca tion. An ontside meeting was held, and was attended by as many more. A correspondent writes that no such local political meetings have ever before been held in that place.

-A correspondent at Rondout writes us that Ulster County is waking up to some purpose. He says: The Lincoln and Hamlin Club of

The Incoln and Hamin Club of Rondout organized under most cheering tokens for the campaign in Ulster, on Friday evening. Washington Hall was crowded at an early hour, and when a strong delegation from Kingston marched down, there was a perfect crusb. The Committee appointed at a previous meeting reported a Constitution and officers, the report was adopted; and Maj. Thos. Cornell, President, on taking adopted; and Maj. Thos. Cornell, President, on taking the chair, made some spirited and vigorous remarks which were warmly received. The Hon. W. S. Kenyon, M. C., our own representative, first addressed the assembly in some off-hand remarks particularly apt for the occasion and locality, and then introduced his friend, the Hon. Charles L. Beale, M. C., from the Columbia and Dutchess District, to the meeting, who made a most capital speech, marking in lines of light the grand issues involved in the coming contest, and delic-eating with a vigorous hand the evils inevitable to a respectivation of the misrule of the so-styled Democratic repetuation of the misrule of the so-styled Democratic Administration. The meeting adjourned at 11 p.m., and the Kingston Wide-Awakes were escored on their route homeward by the Rondout Club, parting with vigorous cheers. There were at least 600 in the Hall, and a crowd outside. And though we have hitherto 1 ad a large Democratic vote to contend against here, there is a strong indication of a reflux of the tide. A heavy Republican vote will be polled among our citizens of German birth and extraction, who for a nu important portion of our people, and are rapidly increasing. Set Ulster down as Republican to the core, and Rondout able to do a full share in making it so.

-The Boston Post is displeased with the dictatorial tone of the manifesto issued by the Douglas Committee

at Washington. It says:

"It seems rather presuming for three citizens of a
Republic to undertake to prescribe the political action
of Democrats in thirty-three Sovereign States, and to
tell the people thereof whom they shall support and
whom they shall oppose. Yet Messre, Taylor, Pugh,
and Rust presume to do this, and in full confidence, apparently, that they know better than the voters them parently, that they know better than the voters them-ieves how party matters should be conducted in the different States of the Union. Perhaps they do, but it will require reore ingenuity than is displayed in their Manitesto, we fancy, to convince intelligent citizens of the assumed fact. Indeed, the whole paper appears to have been conceived in a criminating spirit, with a de-termination to condemn all differences as errors—more, unpardonable offenses—while the friends of Mr. Doug-les are clothed all in white."

-The Louisville Democrat having made a sneering l'usion to Carl Schurz, The Journal thus speaks: allusion to Carl Schurz, The Journal thus speaks:

"We think that in that paragraph our neighbor took
more pains to be emart than just. Carl Schurz is no
blackguard. Although a Black Republican and a Radical, he is one of the p ofoundest and most philosophical and powerful thinkers of the age, and he always
gives utterance to his views in language remarkable
for its clearness, its classical accuracy, and its elo-

-Arrangements have been made for a grand mas meeting of the Republicans of the State, at Springfield, on the 8th of August, the occasion of the re-assembling of the State Convention to nominate a Lieutenant Governer. A Wigwam that will accommodate 25,000 people, is in preparation, and the following gentlemen are ar nounced as speakers: Sepator Trumbull, Tom Corwin, D. K Cartter, Schuyler Colfax, Edward Bates, Frank Blair, Carl Schurz, Richard Yates, Leonard Swett, and several others.

-A correspondent writes us that a candid examination of the prospects in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, shows that it will give more than 800 majority for Lincoln. This estimate is based on a knowledge of the numbers who have changed from bogus Democracy to Republicanism. Equally promising predictions come from other parts of the State.

-The Southern (Va.) Argus has the following: "The Memphis Enquirer, of the 8th inst., says:
Private advices received in this city a day or two
since state that an insurrection had broken out in the

vicinity of Osceola, Ark. 1988, among the slave population. Our informant learned that the slightrances were quelled, but not until several slaves were severally wounded. If Lincoln be elected, we shall not have run ors of insurrection, but we shall see its bloody hands in every section of the sunny South."

-The Illinois State Journal publishes the corre ponder ce between the Hon. Richard Yates and J. C. Alle n-the former the Republican, the latter the Dooras Democratic candidate for Governor. The Chicago Press and Tribune gives the following statement o

"Mr. Allen challenged Mr. Yates to joint discussion "Mr. Allen challenged Mr. Yates to joint discussion.
Mr. Yates accepted the challenge and proposed to name
times and places as soon as he should be able to ascertain from I is various invitations at home, forty miles
distant when he could do so without bringing himself
in conflict with his own friends. Mr. Allen, who is a
genuine Bob Acres and "don't mind being called a
coward, Sir," replied that Mr. Yates's answer was an
evasion of his proposition. Mr. Yates, in order to accommodate the gentleman as to the technicalities, fixes
nine appointments, which certainly embrace all secnine appointments, which certainly embrace all sec-tions of the State and which are put far enough ahead those of the State and which are partial conditions to accommodate all parties on the score of "prior engagements." Mr. Allen thereupon rashes into print with all the letters except the last one, and then runs away from Springfield without reclying to Mr. Yates's last note! Does not this affair carry its own comment."

-John Savage of Washington has written a long letter to the Hon. Henry A. Wise, expostulating with him, and entreating him to pause and reflect before he goes quite over to Breckinridge.

-The Hon. Garrett Davis, in a letter to George D. Prentice, excusing bimself from attending a Bell ratification meeting in Louisville, has the following four line personal sketch of the Democratic candidate:

"Mr. Breckinridge is a g-n leman of good talents of fine manners, and of easy and graceful elecution His labits are indolent and his attainments and tis labits are indolent and his attainments and oughts superficial. He is cool, cautious, and selfish and yet a fine boon companion. -Among the objections urged against Gen. Lane, the

Secresion candidate for Vice-President, by the citizens of Dubuque, Iowa, are the following: First—He spells God with a little g. Scond—He spells tarracks, bar-rax. Third—He spells dirt with two t's. Fourth—When in Mexico, he dated a letter "Very

Fifth and last—He can't keep a hotel.

-Mr. Seward has written the following letter, in re ply to a request from a number of the residents of Fre donia, N. Y., that he would address them during the present compaign:
AUBURN, Thursday, July 12, 1860.

Gentlemen: Mr. McKinstry, wio delivered your kind letter to me, will give you my reply more largely than I can conveniently find time to write it. While the people of Chautanqua seem to ne abact as near as if they were my kindred, and I should rejeice, therefore, in an opportunity of meeting them all face to face, the distant engagements I have already made are of such extent that I cannot promise myself the pleasure of an appointed are etting at Fredoria. It shall be my duty to arrange my visit in the Western States, if possible, so as to be able to make a call in your county, when I may hope to have the pleasure of meeting you had saturing you how sincerely grateful I am for the kindness I have received—now extending through a peried of twenty-fare years.

Faithfully, &c..

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

O. Stilles, S. M. Clement, C. F. Matteson, W. McKinstry, H. C. Frishee, and others. GENTLEMEN: Mr. McKin

## · PERSONAL.

-The Paris correspondent of the Courrier des Etate Unis, referring to the recent duel between an American gentleman and the Count Henekel de Donersmark of which some mention has already been made, writes as follows: "People are talking much of the duel which took place at Cologne, and are greatly pleased with the authentic information which shows that Miss Willing did not follow the Count into Silesia, and that her brother, who went to the duel not from America but from Paris, was not guilty of the brutalities which a Berlin correspondent charged upon him. But while the honor, both of sister and brother, comes untouched ont of this painful affair, the occurrence suggests a essen for the young republican damsels of the United States who are tormented with a desire to ally themseives with titled husbands. That which cause i Count Henckel to break his engagement with Miss Willing was chiefly the opposition of his family. To the old noblesse of Europe, American girls are always the daughters of tradesmen, whom they regard as parverus. The crowns of Countess and Duchess, which these young women buy so dear, are for them only crowns of therns. Let them, then, remain in the circle whe e their mothers moved, and let them be content with being ' the best daughters in the world;' this title

is worth all others." -It is said that Prince Jerome Bouaparte, after eaving a fourth of his property to his daughter, the Princess Matbilde has given the entire remainder to Prince Napoleon. This bequest is a very considerable one, for Jerome, having become economical in his old age spent only five or six hundred thousand francs of an income amounting to fifteen hundred thousand, composing his civil list, Consequently, Prince Napoleon will inherit many millions, beside enjoying the chief of his father's official emoluments. To his son and grandson n Baltimore, it is said that nothing has been left by Jerome's testament. The grandson, desiring to be present in the lest mements of his relative, was quable o accomplish the wish, but by an order of the Emperor, a place was reserved for him in the family pew at the Invalides. Will there be, say the quidnance, a contest between the American and the French Bona partes for the succession of the crown of France?

-Another scandal threatens the Imperial family o France, according to the Indépendence Belge. The Baron de Chassiron, desiring an amicable separation from his wife, the eldest daughter of Prince Murat, has not been able to effect this; therefore, the aid of the law is to be called in to interpose a legal barrier between the two partners in life's joys and sorrows, who repriprocally accuse each other of unfaithfulness At present, the busband appears to be the party most pen to reproach.

-At the recent dinner of the Alumni of Harvard

College, this toast was given:

"The pulpit of the great city—It takes a good head,
a brave heart, and a stirring voice to banish sleep from
its cushioned seats. Our brother, Dr. Bellows, has
them all, and we want to hear his voice among us." The Dr. replied in a short speech, which he con Inded by the following stanza, referring to the newly inaugurated Presi ent:

ted Frent ent:
Though winds do blow and waters flow,
And envious clouds may pelt on—
Her sacred crown, no floods can drown,
While Harvard keeps her Felt-on.

-Mr. C. B. Ives, the sculptor, who has pursued his art for the last 16 years in Rome, is at present in Hart ford employed in modeling in clay a bust of Bisho Brownell, for the Bishop's son-in-law, Mr. Burnhar of New-York. The head is finished, and in a few days the model will be completed. The Hartford Times says it represents the Bishop in his robes, and apart from the likeness, the characteristic expression of the venerable prelate is accurately preserved. All who are intimately acquainted with Bishop Brownell, in cluding his own family, declare this to be the best like ness eyer taken of him. Mr. Ives will return to Italy

n about two months, and will finish the marble bust

during the coming Winter.

-The fiftieth anniversary of the Rev. Dr. Spring' ettlement over the Brick Church in New-York, will cenr on the first Sabbath in August, on which occa ion he is expected to preach his anniversary sermon n the morning. This is his first and only pastoral charge. The N. Y. Observer reports that his people intend on the succeeding Monday afternoon, the 6th of August, to present to their venerable pastor a memo rial, with some addresses suited to the occasion. -The Rev. James Martineau of England is to visi-

this County, and will preach the serm m before the Unitarian Amumnal Convention in October. Mr Martinean is well known by his "Rationale of Re ligious Inquiry," some volumes of sermons, and by various contributions to leading English reviews. H holds the place of Professor of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy in the London University. -Mr. Felton is the twentieth President of the

University at Cambridge, and the second native of Newbury who has filled that station. Dr. Webber, the fourteenth President, was born in Newbury in 1759. The late Simon Greenleaf, D. D., of the Cambridge Law School, was a native of Newburyport

President Felton has two associates in the College, who were born in Newbury, viz: Theophilas Parsons LL. D. Dane riofessor of Law, and the Rev. George R. Noves, D. D., Professor of Hebrew and Lecture

on Biblical Literature. -The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser learns " from good authority" that the author of "Rutledge" is "Miss Rachel Lyons, la belle Juice of Columbia. South Carolina. Miss Lyons is one of the most accom plished young ladies in the South-and, perhape, in the Union-and a brunette belle of great and rare besuty She is the friend of Miss 'Beulah' Evans, to whom romer pointed as the author of 'Rutledge,' and we take it that ere long Miss Lyons will have achieved high rank in the liverary world, should she continue to nse her facile pen."

-The romor in regard to the Hon. John Cochrane' marriage applies to a daughter of Shelby Parker, esq., of Washington, but is only a rumor-current in all circles for the past two months. "They say" the marriage will take place next November.

-The other day, a young man, having fallen in love with a damsel residing in Royal Oak, Michigan, and finding some difficulty in obtaining the favorable countenance of the father, cloped with her, making his way to Detroit, and taking passage on a steamboat for his future home. Just as the beat was about to start, the infuriated father rushed on board and pro ceeded to threaten the abductor of his daughter with a eaning. Blinded by his passion, he did not remark that the plank had been hauled ashore, and he was accordingly carried off, thus presenting the unique spectacle of a family elopement. It is understood tha the father was induced to give away his child with good grace, in consideration of which he was paid his return passage money by the son-in-law.

-The latest arrival brought news of the death of Mr. George E. Kuhnhard, a merchant of this city, and the Consul for the City of Hamburg. His death occurred in Germany.

-The Quebec Vindicator says that the members of the press in that city propose to entertain Lord Duf-ferin, son of the granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and author of the "Sketches of High Latitudes, during his spproaching visit to Canada. The author comes to the St. Lawrence on a yachting cruise, in company with the convoy of the Prince of Wales.

-A Paris correspondent has the following concern ing the funeral of Prince Jerome:
"The mixture of civic bodies, and, above all, of the

"The mixture of civic bodies, and, above all, of the clerical element, gave the spectacle a unique character. The appearance of Prince Napoleon, as, amid that gorgeons array of braes and statel and anorting steeds, he, with bare head and sable cloak, followed the richly-ornamented bier of his father, was very affecting—it was a touch of nature that makes the whole world kin; and for the first time in many years this young prince must have sensibly felt that the hearts of the people were with him. His profile is a fine one, and his long black mantle concealed the somewhat unwieldy proportions of his general outline; his appearance was really preposessing. He seemed unaffectedly depressed, and perhaps was inwardly reflecting on the vanity of all human greatness; for 'to this complexion must we come at last.'"

—The Paris correspondent of The N. Y. Herald fur-

-The Paris correspondent of The N. Y. Herald furnishes some gossip and a trifle of philosophy in a letter concerning the fete champeter in honor of the Fourth of July at Paris:
"The toilets of the ladies were perfect, white and

"The toilets of the ladies were perfect, white and illae being so predominating as almost to be general. Mrs. Faulkner was especially observant in a very handsome morning dress of richly-embroidered muslin, with ample flounces relieved by the fashionable color, and ber gracious deportment to all who were presented to her was generally remarked. Time would fail to particularize the toilets of the younger ladies, among the most distingué of whom was Miss Preston. To a gentleman's eye, the steel panoply which supported that violet cloak and robe was something too intrusive, but youth and beauty are such triumphant attributes that they bid defiance to any whim of fashion. When, oh, when, however, will the fairest portion of creation be more content with nature's own ideal? Why shall the fair outlines of woman be forever distorted into ob, when, however, will the fairest portion of creation be more content with nature's own ideal? Why shall the fair outlines of woman be forever distorted into positive monstrosity. One would think that some ladies had set before them the form of some gigantic extinguisher as the ne ptus ultra of beauty, so strenuous seem their efforts to preserve an unbroken oblique line fom the point of the shoulder to the edge of the skirt. Allow a little tapering for the neck, and place one of the fashionable hats on the head, and you have the belle, or bell, of 1860. Daneing commenced between three and four o'clock. It was a little warm for such exercise, but young people are never, especially sensitive on the score of temperature. Foreigners seemed struck with the irdependence of the various beautiful ladies whose hands were so eagerly sought after. There they stood, alone and unprotected, in the broad gaze, settling their affairs with each gallant cavalier as, with hat in hand, he offered suit and service, as if their mothers were in heaven. Their cheeks never blanched nor did their voice failer, as, with diplomatic tact, they netter a accepted nor refused the various solicitations till their general mise had been all under the eye of public admiration, for many doubtless thought that to have added to the resulting the particles. public admiration, for many doubtless thought that to lay aside the magnificent burnous or the rich mantelet till each had done its proper execution was unnecessarily to deprive themselves of an effective weapon. In France, as is well known, the maternal supremacy is never relaxed, and except in the dance the daughter never quits her mother's side. There is more liberty in England, but apparently much less than in America.

-The pride of Boston in its institutions is well illusrated by this paragraph from The Transcript of that

"The Governor's Aids have attracted much attention the past two days by their tasteful and appropriate uniform, and the quiet dignity with which their duties were discharged. The Commander-in-Chief has great reason to be proud of his Aids." -In the course of his remarks at the Cambridge din-

her the other day, the Hon. Edward Everett thus com plimented the Governor of Massachusetts:

"His Excellency the Governor, who has addresse us with so much power and feeling, alluded, in patheti-terms, to the emotions with which he had, in his youth listened to the cheerful strains which, on public and his regrettant it had not raisen to his lot to join the joyons circle. I could not listen to those touching remarks, and reflect on the efficient services which he has rendered to our ancient University, in promoting the endowment of the Museum of Natural History, without repeating the beautiful remark made on behalf of the French Academy, in reference to one who was not a member: 'Nothing is wanting to his glory—he is very time to ours.'" vanting to ours."

-The Boston Courier has positively praised Gover or Banks for an eratorical effort. Praised his style too. Can that paper be deserting its principles? It says, speaking of the icauguration of President Felton: says, speaking of the iranguration of President Felton:

'The inducting address by Gov. Banks, as our readers will see, is a most appropriate and judicious performance, with topics seasonably chosen, and clothed in terse and scholarly style. His Excellency's manner was admirable—a happy blending of grace and dignity; at d there was but one oninion throughout the audience as to the perfect propriety and good taste which characterized the Governor's part in the proceedings of the day." eedings of the day."

INTERESTING FROM THE WEST INDIES.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SOLICITES TO EMBARK IN THE SLAVE-TRADE. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. St. Thomas, W. I., July 8, 1860.

There is indeed so little going on in this and our neighboring islands that could be of interest to the people of the metropolis and the citizens of the United States, that I had rothing worthy of communicating for a long time. Business is languid, if not dull—the trade of St. Thomas going down more and more since our old Spanish customers have found the way to New-York. The sugar produce of St Croix sinks from year to year from want of laborers-one plantation after another being turned out-so that in the course of few years there will not be many engar estates left on this once so wealthy and productive island. The im-pending calamity of the island, and the steps Govern ment is about to take against the approaching ruin, are

ment is about to take against the approaching ruin, are
the topics of my present communication.

About a week ago a Commissioner of the Danish
Government, who is possessed of five plantations on
the Island of St. Croix, left here en route for Washington, with a special mission to the United States Government. The object of this mission is to make a treaty
with the United States executive power for the purpose of getting a new stock of—(free or slave?)—laborers for the cane-fields of St. Croix. The Commissioner
is to propose to your Government a treaty by which is to propose to your Government a treaty by which the latter, in order to save a large portion of the ex-pense which falls on the United States treasury by sending captured Africans to their homes, should take the shorter way of set ding such Africans to St. Croix

where they would be taken in apprenticulty, a larger rangers. This is, in short, what I was able to learn als, at the proposed treaty. How do you like the plant If it were new and original, your New England and New York slavers might say that it was a good idea of a cunning head, and might base upon it a new plan of operations—if not so profitable as direct importation to operations—if not so profitable as direct importation to Cuba, still worth considering—so as to awaggle slaves into St. Croix under the colors of the United States. Such a treaty would modoubtedly increase their activity; they would not fall to spend quite a nice amount of money for its production; and nesteed of about 500 slave vescels, you we all have 1 000 leave your portsevery year, who would practice their traffic in comparative recurity under the provisions of the proposed treaty. If even captured, they would easily find waves to gain the price for the "a, "prentices;" and the whole activity of your navy in this respect would prove a big humburg.

The streament feature in the way the matter is that the

humbug.

The strangest feature in the whole matter is that the Commissioner—a Danish Chambe, lain and Counselor of the Supreme Court of the Danish West India Islands—is the very same person who once advocated the emancipation of slaves in St. Croft by every means in his reach, and who, after the emancipation had taken place, was among the first to draw the indemnification for the slaves he had lost.

This is what I could learn in a burry, as I wished to give you early notice of the matter in question. I hope it will suffice to have your Washington correspondents on the alert. I can now only hint at the thing, which is here kept as secret as possible; but these hints, as something of them.

THE RECENT ECLIPSE .- Mr. Caleb 9. Hallowell, of the Alexandria High School, says The Washington Intelligencer, observed the recent eclipse with means much superior to those possessed by the great majority of spectators—not to say observers—who noticed these benomena. The following report, made by Mr. Hallowell to The Alexandria Gazette, will be read with interest, as being the first account that has met our eye of the peculiarities of this eclipse when seen through a

of the peculiarities of this eclipse when seen through a telescope of respectable power:

"At the commencement of the eclipse the thermometer, in the shade, stood at 71°; at the moment of greatest obscuration it marked 72°; and at the close it indicated a temperature of 78°. Gunpowder, placed in the focus of a large lens, was found, on an average of numerous trials, to flash in 3; seconds during the time of greatest obscuration, and to require but 2; seconds at the end of the eclipse.

"Owing to the prevailing mist, the peculiar effect of the sun's light upon the interstices of the leaves of trees was far less noticable than is usual in solar eclipses. This effect, however, was readily shown, on a limited scale, by crossing the fingers of one hard over those of the other, to form six or eight small openings, like the meshes of a net: then permitting the light to pass through, and receiving it upon a screen at about two yards distant. A common burring glass, also, gave a bright representation of the colipse at the moment of greatest obscuration.

"During the observations as many as seven groups of spots upon the sun's surface were seen and examined by the tel scope, of which three were large and one peculiarly fine. Indeed, this last is scarcely inferior either in size or varied beauty to any spot that has fallen under our observation here for many years. It was covered by the moon during the progress of the eclipse.

"In close proximity to the moon and just before she

"In close proximity to the moon and just before she passed off the sun's disc, three fine faculae displayed themselves close to his concave edge, and parallel with it, and with each other. These faculae or strake are, in some respects, as interesting as the spots themselves, being believed to be gigantic waves traversing the sur-

in some respects, as interesting as the spots themselves, being believed to be gigantic waves traversing the surface of the sun.

"A total celipse of the sun occurring on a clear day must be without doubt the most impressive spectacle that can be presented to the human eye; and among those who have had the rare fortune to witness this phenomenon we find even the most intelligent have concessed to a certain feeling of a we during the period of entire darkness. The present eclipse was total in the northern parts of America, in Spain, and in the northern parts of America, in Spain, and in the north of Africa. There will be one next year visible only in the Atlantic Ocean and the Desert of Sahara.

"The last total eclipse of the century will occur May 38, 1900. This eclipse was projected and registered in our book in the year 1848 by John J. Clarks, then of Richmond, Virginia; it will be nearly total in Alexandria. The next fine eclipse of the sun visible here will occur in 1865; it was calculated and beautifully projected during the present year by student Edward J. Farquhar of Maryland. He tells us it will be central and annular in Kentucky and Tennessee, and it will doubtless there prove a splendid spectacle. Here it will reach 9.7 digits. The last annular eclipse visible to us was in 1838 and I consider it to have been one of the most beautiful satronomical phenomena it was ever my good fortune to hehold." the most beautiful astronomical phenomena it was -ver my good fortune to behold."

THE RECENT MURDERS IN KANSAS-THE DEATH

THE RECENT MURDERS IN KANSAS—THE DEATH OF YOUNG DOY.—We noticed yesterday the assassingtion of Charles Doy by a party of Pro-Slavery mon, in Line County, Kanses. The Leavenworth Dispatch (a Pro-Slavery journal) of the 14th presents what it terms a reliable account of the affair:

"It seems, from the most reliable evidence we can gather, that some fifteen persons appeared at tite house of a man by the rame of Martin, about half a mile from the house of Waffles, some two hours before daylight. They called for Doy to come out. The reply was, 'come to the door,' which was open. They repeated the demand several times, and the same answer was made. They then set fire to the house, evidently to drive him out, which had the desired effect. In his course he ran over a wood-pile and fell, they calling

course he ran over a wood-pile and fell, they calling out to 'take him alive,' but he escaped, and several shots were fired at him, but none taking effect."

The parry afterward captured the Wafflesse, father and son. The former was shot and the latter escaped. Neither of the Wafflesse were armed. Doy returned to Waffle's house after the marderers left, and the writer

says:
About 12 o'clock Friday night, a company of men, "About 12 o'clock Friday night, a company of men, supposed to be about 20, appeared before the house, and Doy fired upon them and wounded several of them. A general fire was then commenced at him and into the house, sone of the balls barely missing female members of the family, and one Sharp's ride ball glazing the leg of another son of Waffles. The firing was too warm for Doy, and he jumped out of a window and ran for the prairie, and in the conflict he received a slight wound on his body, and a severe one in his leg, which so crip led him that he fell, and could proceed no further. He lay there until after sucrise, when he was dis patched by a fatal wound in his head, and when we saw him his nerves had not ceased to tremble. We turned away from the scene with mingled emotions of pity and of horror, at such a fata."

This account from a Pro-Slavery source, concedes that so cowardly were the assussins that they feared to ap-

pity and of horror, at such a fate."

This account from a Pro-Slavery source, concedes that so cowardly were the assussins that they feared to approach their victim, even after he was wounded. He "lay there until after surrise, when he was dispatched by a wound in the head." A commentary on the "bravery" of border rufflans as a class.

[Rochester Evening Express, 21st.

Homicipe .- Last night Officers Connor and Myers, of the Twenty-second Ward, arrested a mun nan John Warner at his residence corner of Forty-lifth street and Eleventh avenue, on charge of having caused the death of another man named John Butler. It appears that on Friday afternoon last Butler and Warner got into an altercation at a stone-quarry in Weehawken. A fight ensued, during which, it is alleged, that Warner beat Butler until he was insensible. The injured man was removed to his residence, No. 648 Second avenue, where he lingered until yesterday morning, and expired. The accused was locked up to

await the action of Coroner Jackman. STRUCK BY LIGHTNING -The schr. Cumberland, lawrence, hence for Aspinwall, 16th inst., returned to port yesterday, having on the 19th inst., when in lat. 37 30, long, 73 10, during a squall, been struck by lightning, which badly burned the foretopmast and foremast head, setting fire to the fore-gaft topsail, split foresail, burned staysail, and jib, and doing some damage to the deck.

INFANTICIDE -Last evening the body of a male infant, apparently about a week old, was found floating in the Fulton Ferry slip by the ferrymaster, and given in charge of a policeman, who conveyed it to the Second Ward Station House. The body was in an advanced tate of decomposition.

FATAL CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.—Mrs. Moutins, re-siding at the corner of Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, who was burned about a week ago by the ax-plosion of a fluid-lamp, died last evening. The Coroner was notified.

GREAT FIRE AT DALLAS, TEXAS .- On the 8th instar there was a fire at Dallas, Texas, which destroyed the whole western portion of the town. The total loss is estimated variously at from three to five hwadred thou-eand dollars, on which there is not to exceed \$10,000 insurance. The whole number of buildings destroyed is thirty-two or thirty-three, comprising the best built part of the place, and including every storehouse in it. All the stores had good stocks of merchandise, and some of them very heavy ones.